## CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

The Nashville Union says; "The old fight between capital and labor is again looming up and getting into shape. The Republican party represents the capital, whether in railroads, banks, bonds, stocks or manufacturing, and organizations, farmers' movements and granges are the premonitory symptoms of the general upheaval which is approaching. Labor will triumph in the end, but the struggle will be severe.

The Union correctly states the issue, says the Sayannah News, but the difficulties of the situation, and the uncertainty of the result, are increased by the fact that the capitalists and monopolists are allied with the ignorance and vagabondism of the country against honest laborers and non-office holding tax-pavers. This alliance is torsed on the Pennsylvania principle of for all time, provided the Government aids and protects them in their schemes of robbery and plunder. The hope of the country is in the Demoeratic party, with the labor organizations and the farmers' granges, but the result of the struggle is not so certain.

## WHAT A NORTHERN SOLDIER SPEECH.

Mr. P. F. Duffy, a gentleman of Northern birth, who fought in the Federal Army against the South, now an esteemed citizen of North Carolina, and the Editor of the Greensboro' Patriot, comments thus upon Mr. Davis' late speech in the following erms in the last number of his paper: "He said that if the Southern people and anticipated what was in store for them they would to day be enjoying their independence, and it is true,

The leaders of the war party in the North had to the people of the North and South, and thus secured the support of the Northern people and the final surrender of the Southern armies. ery that filled their armics which swarmed over the South. When charged by the Democracy with free and enfranchise the negro, to destroy State Sovereignty, to annihilate the rights of citizens and States, they denied it strennously and filled their dangeons with editors and speakers who had the courage to charge them

and good sense are no less conspicuous. In the last number Colonel Pool cherished and preserved every scrap

North Carolina women were never appealed to in vain for anght that was noble and honorable, and we are sure Colonel Pool will receive from them

He says: "Ladies, our enterprise must appeal to all the noblest impulses mother. -was a record as worthy as everything, not too sacred for public the story of the war. Cull the and faithfully recorded, would cause people, seeing that all this has been things that in Europe would not be whether the improvements now in progenerations unborn to read the tale of our fruitless struggle with thrilling interest, with moistened eyes, and a love amounting almost to adoration cry is, "Down with the Plunderers. mischief. We hope they will all avail To remove all doubt in the premise for the heroic men who struggled, so long and so bravely, against a world

"Ladies of North Carolina, an appeal was never made to you in vain to dices and dead issues will fail. aid a good cause, or to assist in carryhave undertaken. S. D. Pool," | dozen.

## Milmington

Iournal.

VOL. 29.

PREE BANKING. THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The JOURNAL has more than one

because it gives proof that North Car

In view of the facts, we have thought

t not amiss to say something about

this new home institution, that has

The North Carolina State Life Insu-

rance Company was chartered by an act

of the General Assembly, last winter,

and organized by the election of Hon.

Kemp P. Battle as President, Major

Mr. W. H. Hicks as Secretary. It has

its principal office at Raleigh, and

issred over five hundred policies. It

merons applications, too, have been

people. And then to crown all, Mr.

his subordinates, and that the Con-

officers to amuse themselves by wan-

tonly shooting citizens, but it is not

quite safe to do so at this particular

stage of the game a few years ago it

would have been unnoticed, and it

may be that such a thing will be un-

noticed a few years hence—but just

now it would be well for Revenue

Jefferson Davis' recent political

speech has created quite a ferment.

and all the Democratic organs at the

them uneasiness. They may propagate

officers to be careful how they shoot.

themselves and to help each other.

called the attention of its readers to the evils entailed upon the country. more especially entailed upon the South, by the system of National Bank ing by which a circulating medium i provided for the transaction of busi

Before the war the currency of the ountry was practically left free in kind and in quantity, untrammelled by legislation save of the simplest kind, to be regulated by the general law of supply and demand; specie being the only strictly legal medium for the liquidation of debts.

Then, if a community felt the need of greater facilities for the transaction of its business, and had the ability to make its paper good, a new bank was at once chartered by the legislature under such wholesome and simple safe-guards as experience had shown division, the monopolists being content | to be necessary, and the "need" was that the rabble shall hold the offices at once supplied by the issue of the bills of the new bank.

Now, all that is changed, and the people are permitted to use such currency only as the Government sees proper to provide, to-wit, the National Bank currency. And even that is doled out to us in such absurdly small quantities that the business of the State is virtually in the control of a handful of men, the result being that the prices of all property in the State save that which can be at a moment's notice shipped to New York and converted into eash, are kept down to ruinously

our old-time freedom, in the matter of banking, to create new banks as occas ion demanded, and to issue our own currency, amply secured as everybusiness man knows it can be secured. the price of real estate and other property in town and country would rise at once; debtors would, by the increased value of their property, become good for their debts, and creditors, satisfied of the fact, would no longer care to press them for payment: in a word, a new era of prosperity would dawn upon North Carolina and the South generally.

Entertaining these views, it was with much pleasure that we read the following article taken from the New York Times, a paper which though characterized by malignity and unfairness to the South, is yet edited with marked ability. The Times says :

Those who suppose that the agitations for radical changes in the Banking law is merely the result of pressing circumstances, and that it is not likely to be continued, are as we think, mistaken. The features of the Banking and peaceable, except when a revenue law which stand in the way of what is officer and his party happens to go out oming to be known as free banking and shoot some body as in the case of interfere with interests which are not only extensive, but are also permanent and pressing. Their effect, therefore, is how they operate in an exceptional parts of the planet, blessed by the best state of the money market, but of how hey operate in those states of the market which are periodical, It is the good fortune of this invalu- and which, if they do not compel attention this year, will remain to claim favorite, though not a legal amuse-

it next year and the next after that, and so on until Congresshas done with reference to them what ought to be And we believe it is becoming plainer every month that the principle of free banking is the only one clastic enough, and corresponding closely to intrust to any Government official,

in national banks seeme, is a nistake. With every turn of the varying fortunes. of Wall street, it is more evident that fore invites them, since it makes the lepositors themselves less vigilant, by President Grant cannot save D-puty Marshal Deaver and his party harmnets as showing that the theory of the ess from the penalty of the law for Government supervision being suffiwantonly shooting young Gardin withcient to seeme a proper reserve for the out taking a longer stride in Casarism depositors is a fallacious one, and that than he cares to take just now.

the reserve required by law is concannot easily be foreseen, or if foreseen cannot be easily forestalled. There are many other facts bearing on this time to time call the attention of our readers. They all illustrate the principal that in business like that of banks where those loved ones were and what of deposit, individuals can look out for doing. Let those rich treasures be their own interests better than the Government can do it for them.

HOW THEY EXPECT TO WIN. The Albany Argus says : The Republican party has assumed several attitudes before the country. First, it that cordual endorsement he so richly was an Abolition party. Next, it was a party of Conquest. Then, it was a party of Negro enfranchisement and White disfranchisement. Now, it is a f your nature. The glorious record party of Negro supremacy, Imperial assumptions of power, Land and Salmade, you being witnesses, you aiding ary grabbing proclivities, Monopoly by your prayers, encouraging by your favoritism and extortionate taxation. It does not go before the people, howthrilling than ever fell from a Spartan ever, in defence of its present methods of administration, and it therefore was ever made by men, in camp or seeks to keep the favor of the people South regard it as "indiscreet." The it cost, what will it pay," and whether fully preserved memorials of loved blacks are masters and the Federal votes as one speech from Davis. ones, that came to you before the bat- bayonet is supreme; so that when the He has only to mount the stump and the in which those loved ones sealed votes of the one fail, the force of the blow off steam in the usual style, their devotion to their country with their life's blood, and cull therefrom gans of the Administration dare not chatter as though they had an ague. are now the conquered; and the plun-he announces, only he says frankly passages from the home correspond-once of son, brother, father, husband, they hope to keep it, not by making same object by the dark-lantern prowhich tell of battles ended, of victory good use of their power, but by cry- cess. Let them possess their souls in won, and of the safety of the writer, ing, "Down with Slavery," "Down peace. The Republicans do not fear anything Jefferson Davis or his friends vouchsafed by the God of Battles.
Such correspondence, indiciously culled ors," "Up with the Blacks." But the we can afford to let men say and do

The demand for ready-made sermons | dissent of any kind and brag and vapor | 200 mechanics and laborers are engaged Your cordial sympathy and hearty cooperation, and I shall feel an abiding confidence in the success of what I

has become so great in England that they are to be had neatly lithographed they are to be had neatly lithographed take the field again the Republicans on the works, and if necessary more will be added.

Very Respectfully, confidence in the success of what I for the small price of two shillings per will not be answerable for the conse-

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

Anson Friends.

COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION. We call especial attention to the well We call the attention of our readers written letter of our correspondent o an article published in another 'Tax-Payer," to be found in this iscolumn of this morning's JOURNAL, "Tax-payer" puts his points entitled "What a State Institution has strongly. lone for North Carolina." We are glad to see that the interest

The annual Fairs held at Raleigh of the people in the question of Taxation shows no abatement. It is not an be made productive of much benonly the right, but it is the imperative efit to every section and to every interest of the State, and it gives us duty of our citizens to examine into auch pleasure to announce that the such questions. There can be no more dangerous theory for a people to adopt Society under whose anspices they are held has been once more placed on than that which treats polities as a separate and distinct trade with which firm foundation, financially. It the mass of mankind has nothing to do. gives us especial pleasure to announce When such a theory is put into practhat this most desirable consummation tice in a country, its liberties have no has been brought about by the enterprise and friendly help of another It is, we repeat, not only the right home institution; and we are thus glad

but it is the duty of everycitizen to inolinians have at last learned to help form himself, so far as his opportunities will permit, as to the nature and form of the government under which he lives, the extent of the powers delegated to it, and also the duties and rendered such timely aid to another powers of its various officers.

home institution that stood so badly in The power of taxation is one that especially demands the closest scrutiny in its exercise. Those who levy taxes and those who collect taxes should remember that they do not belong to an order superior to those who pay taxes, and that they have no greater rights or F. H. Cameron as Vice-President, and privileges than other citizens; that, in a word, they are the servants and agents, and not the masters of the peosued its first policy on the 13th day ple. The people who pay the taxes of last March, since which date, a ought also always to remember these period of less than six months, it has things.

If this were done, we would soon has agencies in every portion of the hear less complaint about oppressive State almost, unless it be the section and unfair and unequal taxation. We immediately around this place. Nu- fear that both those who pay taxes and those who levy taxes have lost the habreceived from other States for agen- it of regarding public officers as sercies, which the Company is now vants. The experience of the last few making arrangements to grant. Every years has done much to create the imdollar of its funds is invested in pression that public officers are the North Carolina, and we are glad to masters of the people. It is time believe that its foundations have been however, that all that should be changed. so surely laid that it will continue to Let us return then, say we, to the old command the remarkable success it paths. The movement in this county | will result in the conversion of a terrihas attained, and which it so righly in reference to the matter of taxation is a movement decidedly in the right direction. Let the whole matter be

thoroughly sifted and brought to the Mr. Supervisor Perry, commonly known as "Long Perry," says that ounty taxation that an investigation most of the Conservative newspapers in the State encourage people in the county authorities are under grave susperpetration of hostile and malicious picion of having exceeded their powers acts of resistance to Revenue and in levying taxes. The city tax for other officers enforcing the Revenue this year is two dollars on every one law, and the question is what does it hundred dollars worth of personal and mean? There is no election pending real property in the city. Schedule B of the Revenue law, Chap. 144, Laws of 1872-'73, enacts as

"And no city, town, or other munic-Deputy Marshal Deaver, and except ocimpose, levy or collect any greater sum easionally when men get into private on real and personal property than one not temporary. It is not a question of brawls as they are daily doing in other and one-half per centum on the value

other countries at least, when it was a nent, for people to go out and shoot and the highest rate of taxation, there-Revenue officers. But we have changed fore, in the power of the city authoriall that, and Revenue officers now ties to levy upon real and personal amuse themselves by shooting the property for city purposes would, to a man of ordinary understanding, seem Supervisor Perry gravely reports to to be only one dollar and a half upon Head Quarters, at Washington City, each one hundred dollars worth of

that the people in the district are hos- property. How the city authorities get over proper information on the subject, this plain prohibition of the law of the ervative Press of the State encourage | State is a matter worthy of the attenthem therein! How refreshing! tion of the property owners and tax-It is rather thin, Mr. Perry! payers of Wilmington. The law says take your subordinates from the collect any tax greater than one dollar and a half on the hundred dollars worth of property, and straightway the city authorities proceed to levy and collect two dollars on the one hundred dollars worth of property!

Are the tax-payers satisfied that this thing can be lawfully done? if so, it may be well enough to let the matter drop. If, however, they do not under-It may be pleasant for Revenue stand how such a plain provision of a law can be set at nought, it will be well for them to take steps to have the matter investigated. The Courts are open, and it will be money well expended that shall be expended in the conduct of a suit that shall teach our city authorities and others the necessity that lies upon them to keep within the bounds of the law.

A MERITED REBUKE.

The Philadelphia North American und United States Gazette, an intense-The New York Herald says: We y Radical paper, administers the fol oprehend that silence, instead of such lowing contemptuous rebuke to those ire-brands as these from Mr. Davis at this time, would have been cheaply purchased by the Southern people in of our Southern papers that have manifested such uneasine's lest Mr. the outlay of a million of money; and we entirely concur in the opinion of a bile of our Northern brethren against Charleston contemporary, which is to us. The Southern people may rest asthe effect that if Mr. Davis cannot open his mouth without putting his them, sured that when they truckle to the foot in it he will best serve the cause Northern people they will gain nothing and the interests of the South by keepsave contempt. The Gazette says:

upon the battle-fields of the world, by continuing its crusade against Republicans ought to engage him Mr. Davis ought to speak or ought to Aid us to publish that record truthfully and faithfully. Search the carefully preserved memorials of loved blocks are respectively and faithfully preserved memorials of loved blocks are respectively and faithfully preserved memorials of loved blocks are respectively and the Followship and rebels. But country, for certainly no Republican orator can make as many Republican orator can make as many Republican orator. We are not prepared to give any opinion this morning upon the grave allegation that the late President of open his mouth without putting his meet the living issue. The old slaves The difference between them seems to foot in it." If it be true it must be ing, and if diligent and competent gaze, and send it to enable us to tell are now the masters; the old rebels be that if they could get a chance they exceeding disagreeable to Mr. Davis. The Public Should be Assured.

The following note to the Editor of Raleigh News explains itself: Office of N. C. Agricultural Soct'y Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1873.

Editors of the Daily News: I am asked the question daily, effectually done already, will pay no universal freedom that deprives sediready in time for the approaching attention to these harangues. Their tions traitors of the power to work State Fair.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE." And all Davis has and speak out honestly. In to visit our Great Exposition, that the QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE." And all plain words, let them unmask. The frenzied attempts to revive old prejudices and dead issues will fail.

| Country of the Grounds, Buildings, Bace-Track, Stables, in short, every thing necessation of the stable of the Grand Opening on the 13th ry for the Grand Opening on the 13th of October, will be ready in time,—

LOCAL.

We regret not being in our offic last night to welcome several of our Wadesboro friends when they called upon us. We hope, however, that they will take an early opportunity for repeating their visit and that we may be more fortunate next time.

The First Bale in Auson Mr. W. F. Birmingham, an enterorising Anson county planter, brought n the first bale of new cotton to Lilesville on Wednesday. It was purchased by Messrs. Frederick & Son, at 18 cents th., and they were after wards offered and refused 19 cents. The cotton was shipped by yesterday's train to Messrs, J. J. Scott &

Election Returns. The returns of the recent election of he Constitutional Amendments have been received from every county in the State, except Brunswick, Buncombe Mitchell and Polk. What the sheriff of those counties will do about that

\$1,000 fine for a failure to report, we are at a loss to know. The returns, thus far, foot up 69,153 for the leading Amendment, to 28,344 against it, giving a majority of 40,809. The four counties yet to hear from will probably increase the majority by

Coul Discovered in Auson County. A dispatch from Col. S. L. Fremont. Chief Engineer of the Carolina Central Railway, to the local editor, dated at Lilesville yesterday, says:
"I am at head of road and learn

that Singletary's forces have struck coal in the Boffan cut, where we hoped to find it. Shall go there to morrow and will give you further facts." We hope there is no mistake in this glorious news but that it may be correct and that a rich bed of anthracite coal may have been discovered in that place. If so it will not only prove of great value to the county and the road

but to our own city as well.

beyond Wadesboro

The Boffan cut is about three miles

The Hillsboro' Recorder, in speak ng of the Tokay Vineyard, at Fayette-

by intelligent foreigners, and the adoption of their ideas by our people, tory, otherwise doomed to desolation, the United States.

"The Cape Fear region, stripped of the glories of the South of France and the States of Italy, and what we say another larger portion, better adapted to exceed these limits, is also void, for being unknown here, much less care s demanded. Our city as well as our to the cultivation of other varieties of

Recorder, should pay a visit to the General Assembly may authorize the many ston vineyard of Messrs. Hart & Bailey, a County Commissioners to exceed the same fate. few miles below this city, and see how well our barren pine lands and sand hills are adapted to the cultivation of the scuppernong grape. Coal in Anson-Letter from Col.

Fremont on the Subject. Editors of the Journal, Wilmington, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:-The trace of way, it is believed, indicates clearly thereof. Provided, That this act that coal will be found by excavations shall not apply to cities or towns where at no great depth in "Boggan Cut." a rate of taxation is fixed in their char- or the eminence through which the Company is cutting for a railway track. The indications of coal in large quantities extend from this place (four miles west of Wadesboro) to and beyond Lanes' Creek into Union county, a distance of some fifteen miles west

We have found abundance of shale slate and red and gray sandstone. This trace of coal was found in the scams or fissures of the light gray sandstone. Will some geologist familiar with the newspapers or otherwise, the

Sept 6, 1873. S. L. FREMONT. The Highway Robbery Case. The case of John Cowan, Samuel Brown, Jerry Forbes and Henry Bradley, all colored, charged with an asrobbery on the person of James H. Carraway, came up for a hearing vesterday before His Honor the Mayor, Adam Empie, Esq., appeared for John Cowan, and John L. Holmes, Esq., for Jerry Forbes, and Geo. L. Mabson for the prosecution.

The testimony in the case was quite extensive, but amounted to but little more than a repetition of the facts as thay have already been published. The principal points made were on the evidence of Carraway, the assaulted party, and of Joseph Jenkins, colored. The former swore that he was assaulted as he was on his way home on the night of August 16th, between 12 and positive, was the prisoner, John Cow- with the requirements of the supreme an, and that he was struck on the head when near the corner of Market and Sixth streets. As he staggered under the blow he cried murder, and then some one jumped on his back. Officer Cutlar was then heard approaching the spot and the assail-

Joseph Jenkins swore to having passed John Cowan and Samuel Brown, the night of the assult, about 121 o'clock, on the corner of Market and Seventh streets, and that he spoke to Cowan and Cowan to him, calling each down in the Constitution may be other by their memes as he passed

There was no evidence produced sufficient to justify the detention of Forbes and Bradley, and they were New Hanover are now attempting to Just so. Your true Yank never does discharged, but Cowan and Brown do this. It remains to be seen if this more then to ask himself "what will were fully committed for trial in de- usurpation of power will be sustained fault of \$1,000 each, in bail,

A Literary Journal Needed. the good in his power. The South needs greatly a Literary Journal of high character, for in all the Southern States there is not one such paper that represents remotely the intellectual the late Southern Confederacy "cannot status of our people, or that is an exponent of Southern scholarship and thought. The field is large and invitworkers enter it they must be rewardd with a fair measure of success.

Without in the least relaxing his labors upon the Sentinel, he is willing to devote some leisure time, that otherwise would be allotted to recreation, to the columns of a paper of that character. He proposes to revive THE LEISURE HOUR,

paper which met with much succes in this and other States prior to the war, receiving the hearty commenda tion of the late John R. Thompson. Paul H. Hayne, and other literary men INTELLIGENCE AND INTEGRITY THE themselves of the same freedom that I can assure the thousands who expect of the South. To do this we must find a gentleman of some capital, of literary training and energy, who will devote himself exclusively to the work. He would be pleased to correspond with gentlemen relative to the project. It is not at all important whether the paper is published at Raleigh, Wilmington, or Charlotte. It can be made a success if taken hold of with

> tact and earnestness. T. B. KINGSBURY.

For the Journal. The Limits of Taxation. MESSRS. EDITORS: As the impor-Dear Journal

tant question of taxation is now agitating the minds of our people, I will My last letter brought me down to offer no apology for submitting a few my arrival in this city. I will now remarks directed to the question of the powers of the County Commissioners with reference to taxatiou. The last section of the Declaration of Rights embodied in the State Constitution reads as follows:

Section 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people. This section is one of vital tance, for it furnishes us with the rule for interpreting the Constitution. All powers claimed by any officer created

by that Constitution must be derived

from the Constitution either by express

grant or necessary implication. The Commissioners of New Hanover ounty, according to their own showing are now engaged in collecting a tax which, with the State tax, amounts to \$2 25 on the poll, and 87 cents on the \$100 valuation of property. Have they authority to do so? If they have, from what article and section of the Constitution is it derived? Article 5,

of the Constitution headed "Revenue and Taxation," section 1, reads as follows: "The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases on dan. account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax

combined shall never exceed two dol lars on the head. Section 7 of the same article prorides as follows: "The taxes levied by he Commissioners of the several counties for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for special purposes, and with the special

approval of the General Assembly. In these two sections we find the power of taxation delegated by the people and guarded by restrictions. The on the head," and shall be equal to the property. These limits cannot be transcended by the County Commissioners The Constitution limits their power in the most clear and unqualified language. Any authority purporting to

limit of "double the State tax" in levying county taxes; but this power can

The argument from inconvenience is resorted to for the purpose of justifyby the Constitution. It is said that it within these limits. It is said that the State tax amounts to fifty and onethird cents on the \$100 valuation of property, and this leaves a margin of with a gas pipe with jets about ten \$100 for county purposes, if the whole tax is to be restricted to sixty-six and the County Commissioners; or it may prove that the County Commissioners should use the greatest economy in the expenditure of the public funds; or it the coal formations give us, through may prove that the Constitution re- shaped and colored like huge tulin quires amendment; but it certainly does not prove that the County Commissioners can, upon a mere argument. plain provision of the organic law. Honesty in the expenditure of public funds is sometimes found extremely so; and if we are to yield to arguments and do it quite as well as the average derived from inconvenience, we would of military band: elsewhere. There as well give up our constitutional rights and yield ourselves to the tender for the Europeans and several Arab

mercies of our public officials. But further, it is asserted that the county of New Hanover owes a debt contracted previous to the adoption of the existing State Constitution, and that the restrictions in that instrument are not applicable to taxes levied for the payment of such debt that if the State Constitution is allowed to step in and debar the county creditor of his remedy, it would impair the obligation of a contract and thus violate the 1 o'clock; that he passed two men on therefore that such a construction the corner of Fifth and Market streets, must be given to the State Constitutalking together, one of whom, he was tion as will reconcile its provisions

On this point I will observe that the homestead provision of the Constitucreditor's remedy, yet that is held by our Supreme Court to be law. In the case under consideration the most that can be urgedlis that there is a negative edy by omitting to provide in the Constitution a method of levying taxes adequate to his demand. To hold that in this case the limits of taxation laid transcended is equivalent to the addition of a supplemental clause for the purpose of providing for the supposed casus omissus. The Commissioners of oy the courts.

But the obligation of the contract is

tion. The debt still remains. enacted and enforced by the courts. fterwards withdrawn, and the remody of the creditor weakened, yet this legof the creditor's rights and no violasovereign power of taxation is delegated with restrictions not designed to impair the obligation of contracts, but simply to protect the people against

oppressive taxation. There is too much extravagance in the public expenditures. Public offiLETTER FROM ECYPT.

Cairo, August 7, 1873.

proceed to give such a description of it as can be condensed within the compass of a letter; but I must say that it will be very hard to do justice to the subject. Cairo presents so many features of interest that its complete des cription would occupy a large volume This city was founded in the ninth century, and was named El-kahirch the Victorious, from which the French gave it the name Le Caire-in English Cairo. The famous Saladin made it his capitol about the close of the twelfth century and founded the great Citadel which still commands it. Cairo is situated on the right bank of the Nile, just at the point where the narrow valley of that river begins to expand and to form the famous Delta. The ancient, or Arab part of the city was formerly surrounded by a turreted wall, of which a part still remains, with gates at various intervals. Be tween its western limit and the Nile extended a plain about one and a half miles in width. This is now almost en tirely built up in the handsomest style, and forms the modern or European part of the city. Boulak, the port of Cairo for the vessels coming from the sea, contains a wonderful museum of Egyptian antiquities and extensive water works. The space between it and the ancient city is being rapidly built up. "Old Cairo," some three or four miles higher up the stream, is the port for boats from Upper Egypt and Sou-

One of the reasons why Cairo is one world, is the contrast between the modern civilization in some of its highest forms and the antiquity and barbarism which exist side by side with it. The modern portion of the city resembles the best quarters of Paris. Large and handsomestreets with broad stone pavements-many of them lined with trees-gaslight in greater profusion than I have seen in any city in Europe or America, and never ent morn by a stingy corporation; public fountains and gardens, splendid stone entire poll tax "shall never exceed \$2 and iron bridges. The houses are on the head," and shall be equal to the handsomely built in the European style, tax on property valued at three hun- of the same cream colored lime-stone dred dollars. It follows then that six- that distinguishes the Paris constructy-six and two-thirds cents on the \$100 | tions; but as in this climate it is never valuation is the limit of taxation on cold, and it never rains, the buildings All the roofs are flat, and anything but come from the General Assembly, and water-proof. Rain and frost which are of the Cape Fear section may apply to authorizing the County Commissioners | the principle agents of destruction the power of the General Assembly it- and expense are needed in the conself over taxation is restricted by the struction of houses. Three days equi-Constitution within these limits. It is noctial rain would wash away every of his remarks, Capt, Cameron, of the true that for a special purpose the mud village in Egypt, and a great many stone houses would share the

Just on the boundary of the city is the garden of the Esbekieh, only be exercised subject to the re- Five or six years ago this was a swamp full of trees and brush. It is now a handsome park, small but beautifully improved. The centre is occupied by ing a transgression of the limits fixed a large piece of water of irregular shape. It seems to issue from a large would be impossible to carry on the artificial grotto of rustic picturesque county government by taxes levied appearance. Spanned by two bridges in its narrowest part, it expands into an irregular ellipse. The stone curbonly sixteen and one-third cents on the linches apart and supplied with white glass globes. On the nights of Suntwo-third cents. This argument may man Sabbath) these jets are all lighted prove that the General Assembly oc- producing a beautiful effect upon the cupied too large a portion of the ground | water. The grotto which is surmountallowed by the Constitution, leaving ed by a kiosk is illuminated with coltoo narrow a margin to be occupied by ored lamps. Along the well graded walks are numerous seats for the publie. Lamp posts in the form of gigantie tulip stems bear each five gas lights whose round glass globes are flowers. This garden is profusely watered every day and refreshes the eye like a green oasis in this land of occupied by musicians; in the largest,

of the garrison play every night selecare also a number of cafes chantants cafes of the same kind which dis pense coffee, sherbets and narghilehs, both to Franks and natives, together with music to which I will devote a special paragraph hereafter. On Sunday nights this garden is crowded with Europeans and natives in every variety of costume, and a perfect Babel of sounds can be heard, for it seems as if every language on earth is spoken

It is around the Esbekich that the modern quarters took their start. The streets facing around this garden are built in a uniform style of architecture resembling the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. in this that the first story of the houses rests upon rows of arcades. Under these areades are the stores and the side walk, so that the shade, so requisite in this climate, is secured even in promenaders on foot. In all the old Eastern cities this object was attained. as can be seen here in the Arab quarters, by making the streets very narow. There each story projects beyond the one below, and the caves almost streets in Cairo are not more than five feet wide. This secures the shade but stops the circulation of air and one of the best improvements made here has been to ent some broad straight streets right through the heart of the Arab city, diffusing light and air through those crowded quar-On the west side of the Esbekieh,

people. If the limits of taxation allowed by the Constitution be too nar-hundred visitors. Just now it has not as usual. row let the appeal be made to the a single one. Shepherd's Hotel To give an idea of the cost of service and increasing in volume and detail people to extend them. There can be and all the others ditto, for no in Cairo, I will state that a Sais gets until the sky was obscured, and in the no more argument against a bad law one stops in Cairo in the Summer un- usually \$10 a month, on which he canon it seemed as if night had come than its rigid enforcement. Such a less compelled. On the corner next boards and clotheshimself. Cooks get suddenly. Fearing dancer, the family course fixes public attention upon it to the New Hotel, between it and more, and other servants less. All unstanted to the high grounds, but the and procures its speedy amendment | Shepherd's, on a large garden of palm | skilled labor is extremely cheap. trees, rises still a building which will soon disappear, for its demolition has not impaired by adhering strictly to already begun, and who e history the Constitutional limits of taxa- brings all the barbarism of the dark ages in juxtaposition with modern civi-Only the remedy is impaired, lization. In that palace, less than Laws having this effect are often twenty years ago, fived the daughter Formerly the laws of different States takented woman, but licentious and but the most arid spot of the desert allowed imprisonment for debt. This cruel. Her ennucles were employed to will blossom the moment water is power of imprisoning the debtor was decoy into her palace the handsomest brought to it. On the east of the city, young men in Cairo, who never came out of it alive, for the Nile carried called the Mokattan Hills; and there, slation was held to be no infringement | their bodies to the sea. One of them. | right at the city gates, commences the however, being well armed, killed four tion of the Constitution. So, now, the or five of his assailants, and made his escape. This princess, whose power at court was very great, is supposed to both a waste of yellow soil—not exactly sand, but rather light gravel. The have had a hand in the assassination of city contains between three and four ceased to exist. Where the emon had Abba-Pacha in 1854. She went after- hundred mos jues, besides many tombs | been was only a part of the adjoining wards to Constantinople, and is said to of saints or princes; and each has one hills, the debris caused by the cloud have died from the effects of a cup of or more minarets, some of which are burst having filled it up to a level with coffee administered by some who were extremely light and graceful. Some of their tops.

NO. 35.

As you walk along one of the modern streets you meet the London cockney | were a powerful military organization, in his plaid suit, beaver hat, eye-glass and had more than once killed and Dundreary whiskers, just as on posed the Vicerovs who the Paris boulevard. The well appointed and numerous backs with the citadel for a review, mounted as their freight of ladies in the latest usual. He lined the battlement of the Parisian fashions along the well paved citadel with Albanian infantry. streets. But just turn the corner of the Mamelukes were all in the court this narrow lane, and in twenty places, yard, a heavy muskefry fire was opened you are in the age as well as the coun- upon them and they were all killed as will be shown the very streets in which some of the adventures of this cele brated book are located. The oneeyed water carrier with his bloatedlooking goat skin of water on his back, the veiled lady, the w.c.od black ennuch, the little hunch backed tailor: there they are. You could swear that they are the same people, in the same dresses, for the fashions of dress have arets in Cairo. There are also by not changed for centuries among the genuine Arabs. Just knock at that giant looking arched door with its the entire city, which is right under its curious iron Arabesque and its enorcannon. The mous wooden lock, and you need not hill about sundown is perfectly magnibe surprised if it is opened by these very same three "calenders" who related their wonderful stories as written | ing away to the Nile, with its thousand in the Arabian Nights, and I could yow that I have seen the very oil jars its gardens of waving palm-trees, while n which the forty thieves were scalded. Only wait till the midnight hour, and I doubt not that you will meet beyond it, right in front of you, rise the Caliph Harraoun or Rasheed with his trusty Mesrour | ecambulating the | sharp summits tower above the line of streets in disguise just as they did the Lybian hills behind there. They eight hundred years ago. There are the same bazaars, with the same display of Barbaric splendor. The little Lybian desert stretches out of sight shops are just as described, nothing | On the left, far up the river, you can but little recesses in the wall, about ten feet wide and six or eight deep. The floor of the shop is about two feet above the level of the street which is twelve or fifteen feet wide. There the lev spreads out of view into the broad turbaned merchant sits cross-legged plains of the Delta, while in many plasmoking his long pipe and waiting for ces the course of the Nile or some of custom. Perhaps a veiled woman is its broad canals is revealed only by the sitting opposite to him also cross-leg- white lateen sails of the diaghantha, as ged, and chaffering about the prices the Nile boats are called. All this of his goods—or perhaps flirting with splendid panorama gliffers in him. Or else a lady of high rank, fulgent sunlight of Egypt, under which astride of her white donkey, with even the ever-present dust turns to enormous saddle, gold embossed bri- golden glory. And, as you look, the He and gold embroidered housings loes her shopping without dismount- sinks below the line of the desert, nearing, with an ennuch or two to guard by as straight as the horizon of thesea, and attend her. The flow of life in until a little more than one-sixth of these narrow street; is wonderful. the disk is visible, which all at once Crowds of common people in long disappears at one sudden plunge. blue cotton blouses hanging to their Then, turn to the left and a long loose gown of deep blue woolen ing day. As you now stand, nothing no sort of belt or girdle. But the teries, scattered in dreary rayines of that her face is covered no matter sand, sand, without a green thing to what else is exposed. Over their refresh the eye, Right there, at your heads they wear a long blue veil of feet, begins the great Arabian Desert, the same stuff, hanging down the stretching away to the shores of the back, and one corner of it down over Red Sea, lifeless, treeless, waterless, the face, or else a piece of white or broken only by the chain of the Mal downward. The streets are absorpocky sides form a fit background for

lutely swarming, being so narrow, numbers on donkeys, some on horselong strings of camels, fifteen or twenty, in single tile loaded with the ags of straw. Yet all these get along without confusion or accidents, and it is very seldom that you see a "block" of vehicles anywhere Here, I must say a word about the Sais. They are an institution in this inscription on the slab, after stating a horse or drive a carriage through the terial services, ends thus are generally Berbers an interior ribe of chocolate color, but with nothof head. They are remarkably well beloanence—the more effectual from to take care of the horses as a groom, motive and dignity of character but chiefly to run before the carriage tributed much to the adoption of tast

by folds of red and yellow silk as a full trot without giving out. It is on material at hand to write fore the days of railroads, ran before was extraordinary if true. The Sais the death of Cov. 41 hand a stick about six feet long, with became ex-mirely tievers which they used to strike those who State. He fined this responsible did not get out of the way quick tion from July 8th 1861 enough, but they have stopped that, 7th 1862 inclusive. to the left. The people thus warned someoze against the houses to let the Statesman, Louis 19. sometimes get behind the carriage or

letters Director, Princes and Pachas him by the dispensation of Providence are not always satisfied with one Sais. One beautiful moonlight night I saw a | Our Living and Our Load. carriage full of veiled women, drawn by a handsome pair of English horses, In front were four Sais in pairs then two more bearing on poles cressets full f burning putch -notwithstanding the evoluble the At each carriage door There is but one source of power Hotel," a large and very bandsome splendid borse, and two more followed canon dwell William Metalling and his stone building, about four hundred feet behind. It was the wives of a prince four daughters. On the 12th of Aug.

To return to the description of Caiters together, is about four miles in Nile to the desert. Wherever water can be raised it develops wonderful We read: fertility; where it cannot, is the desert; the land rises into a chain of hill . great Arabian Desert, stretching clear to the Red Sea and presenting nothing | wail, a few short shricks, and the silence the public expenditures. Public officials seem to be leagued together in this matter against the people. We shall never have a reform until the people themselves take the matter in hand.

TAX-PAYER.

Conce administered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The stery is almost exactly like that of Murgaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis the southeast corner of the old city, on a hill about 300 feet alministered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The stery is almost exactly like that of Murgaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis the control of the large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the old city, on a hill about 300 feet alministered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The stery is almost exactly like that of Louis the mosques are very ancient, very large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the old city, on a hill about 300 feet alministered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The stery is almost exactly like that of Louis the mosques are very ancient, very large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the old city, on a hill about 300 feet alministered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The stery is almost exactly like that of Louis large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the old city, on a hill about 300 feet alministered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The stery is almost exactly like that of Louis large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the louis large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the louis large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the louis large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture.

generation still remember the princess desert, stands the famous citadel which Wuzla Khanum. These contrasts between the modern and the ancient are tragedies-among which the massager

has been the theatre of so many bloody of 1,000 Mamelukes by Mehamet Alin 1811 will be remembered. The them. Mehamet Ali ordered them to up to the parapet and then hear. Then down a perpendicular depth of this rider escaped. The place is now shown is no doubt as to the fact. The citale contains the mosque afterwards but racks, a palace, an arsenal andvarious ficent. Facing towards the West, you see at your feet the whole city, str. ich minarets, its domes, its palaces, and the river winds like a silver thread in the distant plain. Eight or ten miles the great Pyramids of Gizeh. green valley, and beyond them the see the seven Pyramids of Sakhara and trace the narrow valley of the Nile like a green ribbon between the two wastes sun touches the horizon. Gradually II this scene of matchless desolution.

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there saw the stab over the most of re-Hezekiah Balch, who died in 1776,it is well known that Mr Palch was "He was distinguished as one of the

along shouting Wa daruk mind your age of 17 years. For many years, he back: Wa ciulak, mind your feet, led a life of quiet case in his miles

eldest persuaded the others to return

and endeavor to save the dearly-print of to. This vast city contains about article of a California garf beart, the 400,000 sonls, and, taking all its quar- piano an instrument, if ones lost difficult to replace in the interior length and three in breadth, from the This delay was fatal, and involved the untimely death of the whole family. "Scarcely had they reached the door of the cabin on their return when with a noise like the discharge of: thousand pieces of artillery, the dark

ness suddenly parted in the centre, and simultaneously an immense sheet of water decended upon the doomed bonse like a shot from a gun. Our prolonged